

22 GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ACRONYMS

The following two sections are an assemblage of terms and acronyms with special meaning in the Patterson Sand and Gravel Mine Expansion Project EIR. Many words in the glossary are in common use, but they are included here because of usage particular to the EIR.

22.1 GLOSSARY

acre-foot—Enough water to cover an acre of land, which is about the size of a football field, 1 foot deep, or 325,851 gallons. An average California household of five uses between 0.5 and 1 acre-foot of water per year.

aggregate—A hard material composed of fragments in a range of sizes, which can be bound together into a coherent mass of by means of a cementing agent such as portland cement or asphalt.

alternative(s)—As defined by State CEQA Guidelines §15126, a modification to the project or its location that is capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effect of the project, even if the alternative would impede to some degree the attainment of the project or objectives, or would be more costly. A reasonable range is to be evaluated and shall include alternatives that could feasibly accomplish most of the basic purposes of the project and could avoid or substantially lessen one or more of the significant effects.

anadromous—Salmon, and some trout, that migrate from freshwater streams to the ocean and back to complete their life cycle.

aquatic biota—Organisms that spend the major portion of their life cycles in water.

aquifer—A geologic formation that stores, transmits, and yields significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

Best Management Practices—A policy, program, practice, rule, regulation, or ordinance on the use of devices, equipment, or facilities that is an established and generally accepted practice resulting in more efficient use or conservation of water; or a practice that has been proven to indicate that significant conservation benefits can be achieved.

biota—Animal and plant life, in general.

channelization—The straightening and smoothing of river channels, primarily for flood control, often accompanied by paving or bank armoring.

cubic foot per second—A rate of flow equal to about 7.5 gallons.

dragline—A land based crane used to excavate sand and gravel in saturated conditions. A bucket scoops material along the bottom and is then dragged back to the crane, swung to land, and dumped.

evaporation—A change in the state of water from liquid to gas at temperatures below the boiling point. Evaporation results in a transfer from surface water to vapor in the atmosphere.

evapotranspiration—Soil moisture lost by the soil either through evaporation at the soil surface or transpiration by vegetation.

eutrophication—The loading of inorganic and organic dissolved and particulate solids to lakes and reservoirs at rates sufficient to increase the potential for high biological production (e.g., algal blooms) and reduction in dissolved oxygen levels.

fluvial—Pertaining to, or produced by, stream action.

groundwater—The water in an aquifer. For human use and consumption this water is generally pumped to the surface through a well.

incision—Extensive degradation or downcutting of a stream or river bed.

knickpoint—A point of abrupt change or inflection in the profile (i.e., slope) of a stream or of its valley.

lead agency—“The public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project” (State CEQA Guidelines §15367). Placer County is the lead agency for the Patterson Sand and Gravel Mine Expansion Project.

liquefaction—The sudden temporary loss of shear strength in saturated, loose to medium dense, granular sediments subjected to groundshaking, as would typically occur with an earthquake.

make-up water—The freshwater needed to replace reclaimed processing water lost to evaporation or percolation.

Mercalli—A standard scale of relative measurement of earthquake intensity.

overburden—Earthen materials overlying resource deposits that are of insufficient quality to process into marketable materials.

overdraft—Removal of groundwater by pumps and wells more rapidly than it is naturally replenished; groundwater “mining.”

pollutants—Substances that enter the environment or become concentrated within it, and that have or may have a detrimental biological effect, whether by natural causes or resulting from human activity.

reach—A section of a stream or river between two specified points or possessing some common characteristic(s).

reclaimed water—Municipal, industrial, or agricultural wastewater treated and/or managed to produce water of quality suitable for additional uses.

Richter scale—A scale, ranging from 1 to 10, for indicating the intensity of an earthquake.

riparian—Pertaining to the environment of river and streambanks and floodplains. Sometimes the term is used more broadly for wet, mostly terrestrial environments around any freshwater body, including seeps or springs.

riparian rights—Water rights based on the ownership of land bordering a river or waterway.

riparian vegetation—Of, adjacent to, or living on the bank of a river or, sometimes, of a lake, pond, etc.

riprap—Rock facing to support an embankment and prevent erosion, usually at a specific slope such as 2:1.

riverine—Riparian ecosystems encompassing both instream and adjacent riparian zones, especially their biological components.

significant—Used throughout this EIR typically as a measure of an environmental impact (i.e., significant impact, less-than-significant impact). A significant impact is a substantial and adverse change in the existing environmental condition resulting from a proposed project.

State Lands Commission (SLC)—An entity with the ability to lease or license uses on lands that are subject to the public trust doctrine, or to grant such lands to cities or counties. The SLC has the power to limit public and private uses of trust lands, and to exercise the public trust affirmatively for the implementation of public projects on trust lands.

surface water diversions—Water that is diverted and/or pumped from aboveground sources such as rivers, streams, reservoirs, and lakes, as opposed to groundwater that is pumped from an aquifer.

subsidence—Sinking of the land surface as a result of factors such as groundwater extraction.

thalweg—The line following the lowest part of a valley, the center of the main channel of a river, or the line of greatest slope, cutting all contours at right angles.

transpiration—The process by which plants give off water vapor through their leaves.

turbidity—Relative opaqueness or cloudiness of water caused by suspended or dissolved particles that block light penetration.

water quality—The chemical, physical, and biological properties of water as they affect the uses of water by man and nature.

water right—A legally protected right to take possession of water occurring in a natural waterway and to divert that water for beneficial use.

watershed—The land area drained by a given river; synonymous with drainage basin (also catchment).

22.2 LIST OF ACRONYMS

°F degrees Fahrenheit

µg/kg micrograms per kilogram

µg/L micrograms per liter

µg/m³ micrograms per cubic meter

µmhos inverse ohms

AAPR average annual production rate

AB Assembly Bill

af acre-feet

AMR American Medical Response

APE Area of Potential Effect

AQAP Air Quality Attainment Plan

ARA Aggregate Resource Area

BAMM Best Available Mitigation Measure

BLM U.S. Bureau of Land Management

BMP best management practices

BP Before Present

CAA federal Clean Air Act

CAAQS California ambient air quality standards

Cal-EPA California Environmental Protection Agency

CALFED CALFED Bay-Delta Program

California UBC California Uniform Building Code

Cal-OSHA California Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Caltrans California Department of Transportation

CARB California Air Resources Board

CCAA California Clean Air Act

CCC	criteria continuous concentration
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDMG	California Division of Mines and Geology
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CFWID	Camp Far West Irrigation District
CHWMP	County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CPD	Commercial Planned Development
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSUS	California State University, Sacramento
CUP	conditional use permit
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
dbh	diameter at breast height
DD	doubling of distance
DPW	Department of Public Works
DRC	Development Review Committee
DSD	California Division of Safety of Dams
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
du	dwelling unit(s)
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAFTP	Emergency Action and Fire Prevention Plan
EIR	environmental impact report
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERC	Placer County Environmental Review Committee
ESA	federal Endangered Species Act

FDA U.S. Food and Drug Administration
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
 FERC Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 FHWA Federal Highway Administration
 FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map
 FR Federal Register
 FRAQMD Feather River Air Quality Management District

gal gallon
 gm/bhp-hr grams per brake horsepower hour
 gpm gallons per minute

HAP hazardous air pollutant
 HAZWOPER ... Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
 HCE Habitat Conservation Element
 HCP Habitat Conservation Program
 HgMP Mercury Monitoring Program
 HMP Habitat Management Plan
 H₂S hydrogen sulfide

I- Interstate
 IS Initial Study

lb/day pounds per day
 L_{dn} day-night noise level
 L_{eq} equivalent noise level
 L_{max} maximum noise level
 LOS level of service
 L_x statistical descriptor

MACT Maximum Achievable Control Technology
 MAD Mosquito Abatement District
 MAPR maximum annual production rate
 MCE maximum credible earthquake
 MCL maximum contaminant level
 MEI maximally exposed individual
 mgd million gallons per day
 mg/kg milligrams per kilogram
 mg/L milligrams per liter
 M_m moment magnitude
 MMRP Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
 MOU Memorandum of Understanding
 mph miles per hour
 MPPR maximum permitted production rate

-MR mineral reserve [combining district]
 MRZ Mineral Resource Zone
 MSHA Mine Safety and Health Administration
 msl mean sea level
 mty million tons per year

NAAQS national ambient air quality standards
 NCIC North Central Information Center
 ND Negative Declaration
 NESHAP national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants
 ng/L nanograms per liter
 NGVD National Geodetic Vertical Datum
 NHPA National Historic Preservation Act
 NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service
 NO nitric oxide
 NO₂ nitrogen dioxide
 NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NOP Notice of Preparation (of an EIR)
 NO_x oxides of nitrogen
 NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
 NRHP National Register of Historic Places
 NWP Nationwide Permit

O₃ ozone
 OEHHA California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 OPR Governor's Office of Planning and Research
 OSHA Occupational Safety & Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

Pa pascal
 Pb lead
 PCDHHS-DEH . Placer County Department of Health and Human Services, Division of
 Environmental Health
 PCAPCD Placer County Air Pollution Control District
 PCWA Placer County Water Agency
 PD Planned Residential Development
 PG&E Pacific Gas & Electric
 pH potential hydrogen
 PM particulate matter
 PM_{2.5} fine particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter
 PM₁₀ fine particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter
 PPD Pollutant Policy Document
 ppm parts per million
 ppt parts per trillion

PRC Public Resources Code

 RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1986
 REL Reference Exposure Level
 ROG reactive organic gases
 RV recreational vehicle
 RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

 SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Acts of 1986
 SEL single event [impulsive] noise level
 SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer
 SIP State Implementation Plan
 SMAQMD Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
 SMARA Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
 SMGB State Mining and Geology Board
 SMUD Sacramento Municipal Utility District
 SOI sphere of influence
 SO₂ sulfur dioxide
 SO_x oxides of sulfur
 -SP special purpose [combining district]
 SPA Special Planning Area
 SPCCP Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
 SR State Route
 SSID South Sutter Irrigation District
 SSWD South Sutter Water District
 SVP Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
 SWP State Water Project
 SWPPP Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
 SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board
 SYMVCD Sutter-Yuba Mosquito and Vector Control District

 TAC toxic air contaminant
 taf thousand acre-feet
 TDS total dissolved solids
 THM trihalomethanes
 TOC total organic carbon
 tph tons per hour
 tpy tons per year
 TRO Trip Reduction Ordinance
 TSM Transportation Systems Management
 TSP total suspended particulate

 UBC Uniform Building Code
 UPRR Union Pacific Railroad

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USC United States Code
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS U.S. Forest Service
USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS U.S. Geological Survey

V/C volume-to-capacity
VELB valley elderberry longhorn beetle

WDR waste discharge requirements
WEE western equine encephalitis

YCWA Yuba County Water Agency